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unsympathetic writer, a careful reading will show the writer's admiration for Chandler for his service to the nation in an hour of great need.

The book contains numerous illustrations of Chandler at different times of life, and is supplied with a bibliography and a good index.

GEORGE N. FULLER

*A history of Indiana from 1850 to the present.* By Logan Esarey, Ph.D., assistant professor of western history, Indiana university. Volume II. (Indianapolis: B. F. Bowen and company, 1918. 1148 p.)

This second and final volume of Mr. Esarey's comprehensive history of Indiana is, like the first one, a valuable contribution to the history of the middle west. It includes all the varied phases of Hoosier development since 1850, and is evidently founded upon an exhaustive and adequate search of the available source material. Most of the topics included in the work are treated in great detail and in comprehensive fashion.

Among the topics included in this volume, perhaps none is more important than the political history of Indiana since 1850. As a pivotal state in which the great parties are usually very closely matched, Indiana has assumed much importance in national politics during the period under consideration, and the play of partisan struggle, especially in the civil war and the era of reconstruction, is set forth in interesting fashion. Moreover, by the attention paid to the national background, the narrative rises above the level of a mere account of local petty politics. Unfortunately, at times there is confusion of national and state issues, as on page 610 where the author mentions the "election of 1852" but leaves the reader to guess whether a national or a local election is being considered.

Especially interesting and important are the accounts of the attitude toward slavery, of the underground railroad, of the rise of the republican party in Indiana, of the mysterious Golden Circle, and of the grange movement. In fact practically all the important features of the political history of Indiana since 1850 have been treated at length, and with due emphasis, but it is regrettable that so little attention has been given to the call for a constitutional convention issued by the general assembly in 1917. In the first volume of his history Mr. Esarey devoted an entire chapter to the constitutional convention of 1850. A well-balanced narrative would demand an equally extended analysis of the movement that culminated in 1917 in the very determined though temporarily ineffectual effort to call another constitutional convention.

The account of the military history of Indiana constitutes another exceedingly valuable contribution. The author gives in much detail the history of Indiana's part in the civil war, including, in addition to the

accounts of the enlistment, the organization and the military service of the state troops, sketches of the measures for war relief and of the confederate raids across the Ohio. Indiana's part in the Spanish-American war is equally well told, while there is as full an account as could be expected at the present time of the state's activities in connection with the war that has just been concluded.

Mr. Esarey's treatment of the different phases of the economic development of Indiana since 1850 is also well done. Notably the chapter devoted to transportation brings out in excellent fashion the problems that confronted the pioneer builder of railroads in the middle west. Another interesting and important topic is the agricultural development of the state, and the author gives appropriate emphasis to the movement for scientific agriculture and the great progress in stock-breeding. The advance made in commercial and industrial fields is also given due consideration.

A native Hoosier, Mr. Esarey describes in a sympathetic vein the social history of Hoosierdom. Especially is this true of the first chapter of this second volume, which treats of the domestic, the religious, and the general life of the period that immediately precedes the civil war. The development of the educational system up to the present time is also sympathetically and adequately sketched. In addition to other social topics, there are excellent critiques of the different authors who in recent years have made the Hoosier name famous.

With all its merits, this volume like the preceding one suffers from the lack of any systematic plan in the arrangement of the chapters on social and economic topics, for they are often interpolated, with no apparent purpose or connection, in the midst of political or military narratives. Thus, chapter xxiii leaves one suspended in mid-air, wondering as to the results from the conduct of the "unworthy" assembly of 1863. Finally, after wading through a detailed chapter on common schools, one on transportation, and one on military activities during the civil war, in chapter xxvii the reader again plunges into the troubled politics of the war period. Such a break in the treatment of so important a period greatly weakens the narrative.

Also, there is a serious lack of analysis. The volume really forms an encyclopedia of the different phases in the development of Indiana since 1850. There is little if any attempt to show the interaction of forces, or to explain the effect of social and economic changes upon political life. The first volume suffers from a similar cause, and the entire work, while as a collection of narratives is of much value, as a history of Indiana possesses neither coherence nor orderly development. Nor has the author paid sufficient attention to literary style. There are numerous col-

loquialisms, and at times the sentence structure is not well worked out. The second volume, too, would be far more useful if there were a fuller index.

Notwithstanding its obvious defects, Mr. Esarey's second volume completes a work of much value. The author has displayed very great patience in digging out and making available an immense amount of valuable material. Such pioneer work is necessary, and should prove the foundation for a shorter, more analytical, and better-jointed history of Indiana. Certainly such a volume is greatly needed. Meanwhile the two volumes should be placed on the reference shelf of every library, and in their pages the student of Indiana and middle western history will find a most valuable record of the origin and progress of the Hoosier state.

BEVERLEY W. BOND, JR.

*The frontier state, 1818-1848.* By Theodore Calvin Pease, University of Illinois. [Centennial history of Illinois, volume II] (Springfield: Illinois centennial commission, 1919. 475 p. \$2.00)

This volume is one of a series written and published by the Illinois centennial commission to place in the hands of the citizenship of Illinois a reliable account of the transformation of a wilderness land into the present state of Illinois. It illustrates the advantages and disadvantages of coöperative authorship. The disadvantages of cross-sectioning are about equaled by the advantages of more careful investigation. Mr. Pease has rightly relied entirely on primary sources — newspapers, state records and manuscripts. One who has not tried can never realize how difficult it is to wring a connected consequential story out of such materials. The writer who produces alleged history from reports of commissions, public speeches, and magazine articles may even die in the belief that he has been a historian. The public has very little appreciation of the vast gulf between the two kinds of history. It is unfortunate that the same name has to be given to the products of both. There is the same fundamental difference between the work of Mr. Pease and that of the commercial or hack historian as between the artist and the photographer.

During the thirty years covered by the volume the problems were primarily political; and the author has devoted twelve of the twenty-two chapters to the organization of the state and the development of political parties. During the first period political activity centered around the leaders and the whole is correctly named the period of personal politics. Even what is known in American history as Jacksonian democracy is only a national case of personal politics. Similarly the